# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

*Published by* NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1833. NO. 42.


### JOHN D. MAHON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

*FROM CARLISLE, Pa.*

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6 —tf

### THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

### DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley. P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

### REMOVAL.

### DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

### FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

*Also*—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

### TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

*ALSO,*

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of
JAMES B. IRWIN.
December 28—tf

### TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.
FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1832.—tf

### TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832 —tf

### CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co..
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

### LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

### *Book and Stationery Store.*

### M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.
CRAMER & SPEAR.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

### Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.
WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.
August 14—tf

STORE ROOM & CELLAR TO BE LET.—The large and convenient Store Room and Back Room adjoining, as also the Large Cellar, underneath No. 138 Liberty street, now in the occupation of G. Aldrich: to be rented for one year, from the first of April next. Possession to be had on that day; or, if desired, might perhaps be had on the first of March, or early in that month, by arrangement with Mr. Aldrich.
☞ For terms, inquire at the office of the Subscriber, south side of the Diamond.
A. W. FOSTER.
February 1, 1833.—4w

### JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

### FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

### NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.
Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

### *Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.*

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
*Drug Store, No 42, Market street.*
July 31.

### *MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.*

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.
Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.
ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

### WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
may 25.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
### Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

### Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

### THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart. }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
may 14, 1830.—tf.

*FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.*

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Moses W. Chapline, | George Dulty, |
| Marcus Wilson, | Henry Moore, |
| William Lambdin, | Thomas Hughes, |
| William B. Tyson, | Ebenezer Zane. |

*Directors.*

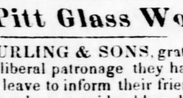
M. Nelson, *Secy.* Jan. 17.—tf.

### New Hardware Store,
### NO 66 WOOD STREET.
*PITTSBURGH.*

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

### NEW COACH



### MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

*Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.
JOHN HISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.
☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs, always on hand, for sale or barter.
November 23.—tf

### Cincinnati Candles.

ON Consignment, 25 Boxes—dipped. In Store, a few Barrels Sour Flour, which will be sold low to close sales.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 25, 1833.—3t

### SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by
JOHN DALZELL & Co.,
December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale
*A large and well selected assortment of*
### GROCERIES,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.
DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

**30** CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

### China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.
DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.
June 22, 1832.—tf

### LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

### Exchange Establishment,
NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zanesville | 1 | Michigan | 3 |
| Muskingum | 1 | Pottsville | 1 |
| New Jersey | 1a2 | Chambersburgh | 1 |
| Delaware | 1 | Wilksbarre | 1½ |
| Virginia | 1 | Lake Erie | 2 |
| New England | 2 | Painesville | 2 |
| South Carolina | 3 | New York | 1½a2 |
| North Carolina | 5 | Scioto | 3 |
| Louisiana | 5 | | |

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

FOR SALE,
A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WHOLESALE
### Earthen-Ware House,
No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

*Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.*

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of
### China and Earthen-Ware,
And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.
*STANDISH PEPPARD,*
*JAMES CALLAN.*
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO LET,
THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.
January 4, 1833.

### WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
*Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,*
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

### CITY AUCTION ROOM,
**NO. 41 WOOD STREET.**
*Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.*

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

*DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,*
### No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
*HAMILTON STEWART,*
MANUFACTURER OF
### Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.
THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
May 9 1832.—tf

### *Prints, Fancy Stationery,*

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

**25** HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

### *Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars*, consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1 Large Massive Bread Tray;
1 do do Coffee Pot;
1 do do Pitcher;
1 do do Sugar Bowl;
1 do do Wash Bowl;
1 do do Cream Jug;
1 do do Soup Ladle;
6 Silver Pint Mugs;
17 do Desert Spoons;
11 do Table do
8 do Tea do
4 do Salt do
2 do Butter Knives;
1 Patent Lever double cased Silver Watch.

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.
WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.
☞ The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

### NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

### New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

*Boswell's Life of Johnson*—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time: by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.
Dec. 14, 1832.

### FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.
WILLIAM HAYS, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN SNYDER, }
Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

### REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

### TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.
Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

### CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Business.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.
HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

☞ LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

**SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,**

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."
S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞ A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

Those who want the Highest Prize in Union Canal, No. 3, must apply at the corner of 4th and Wood, as Sylvester has made a "new arrangement" with the managers, by which it is agreed that the Highest Prize in Union Canal, 3, shall be sold from Sylvester's Pittsburgh Office.

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 is | | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| 1 | 4,000 | | 4,000 |
| 1 | 3,000 | | 3,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| 7 | 1,100 | | 7,000 |
| 7 | 500 | | 3,500 |
| 10 | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 20 | 200 | | 4,000 |
| 60 | 100 | | 6,000 |
| 168 | 50 | | 8,400 |
| 112 | 20 | | 2,240 |
| 2240 | 10 | | 22,400 |
| 15400 | 5 | | 77,000 |
| 45760 tickets. | | | $183,040 |

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2.50; Quarters, $1,25

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
S. J. SYLVESTER.
January 29, 1833.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.
JAMES R. SPEER.
No. 130 Wood street.
Jan. 22, 1833.

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 3, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 is | | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| 1 | 4,000 | | 4,000 |
| 1 | 3,000 | | 3,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| 7 | 1,000 | | 7,000 |
| 7 | 500 | | 3,500 |
| 10 | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 20 | 200 | | 4,000 |
| 60 | 100 | | 6,000 |
| 168 | 50 | | 8,400 |
| 112 | 20 | | 2,240 |
| 2240 | 10 | | 22,400 |
| 15400 | 5 | | 77,000 |
| 45760 tickets. | | | $183,040 |

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
JOHN SIBBET,
*At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.*

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Feb. 1, 1833.

### LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

### *Lewis Hutchison & Co.*

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

### JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

| | |
|---|---|
| 25,000 | pounds BACON; |
| 3,500 | do. FEATHERS; |
| 2,000 | do. CAST STEEL; |
| 500 | do. CROWLEY STEEL; |
| 700 | do. ZINC; |
| 4,000 | do. LAMP BLACK; |
| 4,000 | do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 *a* 10; |
| 500 | do. CANDLEWICK; |
| 10 | bales Cuba TOBACCO; |
| 30 | boxes Ky. Manufactured do; |
| 40 | kegs do. do. do.; |
| 20 | barrels Prime PORK; |
| 150 | do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL; |
| 30 | tons LOG WOOD; |
| 80 | Salted HIDES; |
| 200 | Dry do.; |
| 500,000 | Kentucky SEGARS; |
| 120 | bundles BINDERS' BOARDS; |
| 75 | groce BONNET BOARDS; |
| 200 | reams WRITING PAPER. |

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

### GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their **Glassware**, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.
BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

**50** BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;

30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;
50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)
For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

### TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum; immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

### *PROPOSALS*

WILL be received, by the subscriber, until 15th inst., for the following work, at the Water Works, viz:—For the erection of a Boiler Stack, in the new Engine house, to include all materials necessary to complete the job.

For paving the Area within the Engine house, including materials.

For iron railing in the Engine house, agreeable to a draft or plan thereof.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing the Coal that may be required for the Water Works, for one year, from 1st of April next.
ROBERT MOORE,
Feb. 5.—2t. *Superintendent.*

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 3, for 1833; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 9th February, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $20,000 is | | $20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 6,000 | | 6,000 |
| 1 | 4,000 | | 4,000 |
| 1 | 3,000 | | 3,000 |
| 1 | 2,500 | | 2,500 |
| 7 | 1,000 | | 7,000 |
| 7 | 500 | | 3,500 |
| 10 | 400 | | 4,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 20 | 200 | | 4,000 |
| 60 | 200 | | 5,600 |
| 168 | 50 | | 8,400 |
| 112 | 20 | | 4,240 |
| 2240 | 10 | | 22,400 |
| 15400 | 5 | | 77,000 |
| 45760 tickets. | | | $183,040 |

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Feb. 1, 1833.

11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

### MUSIC STORE,
### *Number Nine Fifth Street,*
THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.
Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

### *DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP*

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of *Cochran & Irwin*, is this day dissolved by mutual *consent*. The business of the firm will be *settled* by James Irwin.
ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,
A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

## POETRY.

### THE PAST.

It comes o'er the heart like an echo bland
Of a gentle voice from a 'Fairy Land,'
On balmy breezes borne to the strand
Of memory's sea.

It tells of the joys that our childhood knew,
Of hopes that were bright as the rainbow's hue,
Of tears that were pure as the morning dew,
On the vernal tree.

It speaks of the hours of earliest love,
Of the sylvan glen and the summer grove,
Through which our footsteps oft would rove,
In by gone days.

Of the longing glance of *that* azure eye,
Of the cheek that was dash'd with the *rosied dye*:
Of the smile that was *soft as orient sky*,
When the *sun beam* plays.

And, oh, it is sweet, as the night comes on,
When the heart is dreary, sad, and alone,
To muse on the *friends* that are past and gone,
*To come*, oh! never!

And to *think* that love in the memory bright
As *forms* that are clad in the hues of light,
And will not depart till the 'stilly night'
Be set for ever!

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From London papers, of the 24th December, received at New York, January 30.

### *Capitulation of the Citadel of Antwerp.*

The capitulation is at length signed, and the brave General Chasse is a prisoner of war in the hands of the French. The negotiations were carried on during the whole of the day, and it is only within the last hour that the terms have been definitely settled. Chasse at first demanded that himself and garrison should be allowed to return to Holland. To this Gerard positively refused, and desired that the citadel should surrender at discretion. A second parliamentaire was then sent by Chasse, with a different proposition. The Marshal, having consulted a Council of War, returned for answer, that Chasse should give up all the forts belonging to Belgium along the Scheldt; and that, on such conditions being acceded to, he would consent to the first demand of the Dutch General.

Chasse, after a little delay, sent a third parliamentairie with a note to Gerard, stating that he had no control over forts Lillo and Liefkonshock; which were placed under the orders of Captain Bake. Gerard at length sent his alternative to Chasse, and desired a catagorical answer with as short delay as possible. The Marshal demanded that Lillo and Liefkenshock, with all the forts, dependencies of the citadel, should be given up, when the garrison would be permitted to leave the citadel with all the honors of war; or, that the dependencies only should be given up, and the garrison remain prisoners of war until the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshock were in possession of the Belgians. Chasse accepted the latter condition, and the capitulation was signed at 10 o'clock, by which the Belgians are to take possession of the out posts of the gates of the esplanade and secours, and that the Tete de Flandre, forts Burght and D'Austruwil were to be immediately evacuated.

Seventy five thousand Frenchmen, with upwards of 150 pieces of canon, have succeeded, after 24 days siege, in reducing the citadel of Antwerp, with its handful of men. The honor in this instance is all on one side—the Dutch, notwithstanding the overwhelming force of the enemy, gave them active employment for nearly a month, and only surrendered when the citadel was reduced to ashes, and their provisions and ammunition destroyed by the bombs of the besiegers. History will not have much to say in favor of the French as a brave and hazardous siege. Taking advantage of dark nights, they succeeded in forming their parallels and cutting their trenches. Protected by their works, they showered bombs like hail into the citadel,—instead of gallantly mounting the breach, they sprung the mines, and not being harrassed by an army either in the rear or front, they worked at leisure, and by force of military tactics, and the amazing strength of their artillery, they reduced the citadel into the deplorable condition in which it is now to be seen.

It is true the besiegers had effected their breach, and were prepared to commence the assault; but Gerard and Haxo were fully aware that it would never come to such close quarter. Their object was to reduce the citadel, and they have succeeded. As a proof of this, if you refer to one of my letters of last week, you will find that I mentioned an interview I had with a person at head quarters, who stated positively that all would be over by Saturday or Sunday. I did not give much credence to this opinion—I never contemplated that Gerard would have resorted to the expedient of burning out the garrison, and I was supported in my belief by most of the brave officers attached to the staff. I find my informant was not acquainted with the secret design of the French Commander, and the citadel has fallen a sacrifice to the immense artillery of the French, and not to any military bravery exhibited by the besiegers.

The deplorable condition in which Major de la Fontaine found the citadel, beggars all description. Not a house was left which would shelter the garrison; their ammunition or provisions were either destroyed, burnt, or blown up, and only sufficient food was left for one day's rations. The casemate or vaulted passages were all knocked down; and Chasse himself was seated in a vault at a table, with every thing around him destroyed by the bombs. The garrison bore their misfortunes with great bravery and devotedness, and until Friday night not a murmur escaped their lips.

On that night a deputation of the garrison waited on Chasse, and urged him to make a desperate sortie; and either to succeed in spiking the guns of the besiegers or fall in the attempt. They complained that the fire of the enemy prevented them from standing to their guns, and that they preferred risking themselves in the field of battle, to being murdered by bombs coming from an enemy away from their sight, and against whom they could take no sure aim. Chasse felt the force of this remonstrance—termed a mutiny by the French and Belgians—and from that moment he seriously thought of a capitulation. To attempt a sortie, he knew, would be worse than madness; to depend on the citadel, in its dilapitated state, was impossible; and, having proved to the world the bravery of his men, and satisfied the honor of his country, he considered it no degradation to succumb to superior force.

The first interview the French parliamentairie had with Chasse, he was introduced with his eyes covered. The veteran, the instant he saw him, ordered the bandage to be removed. 'We have no secrets,' said he, 'admire the glorious work of your bombs—tell Marshal Gerard the exact situation of the citadel.'

There wes much firing during the afternoon along the lower part of the Scheldt, and the horizon was illuminated with the reflection of some large fire in the neighborhood of Liefkenshock. It was reported that the fleet had succeeded in passing the French batteries, and had anchored near Fort du Nord. Gerard sent to Chasse, requesting him to order the vessels from continuing their fire, and was informed that he had no control over the fleet, but would make a signal for the purposing of his intention to capitulate. It is rumored that the gun-boats in the poldars and near the citadel are to be considered as forming part of the dependencies of the citadel.

The citadel having been disposed of, the surrender of forts Lillo and Liefkenshock is the next question. I have often told you that these forts are surrounded with about two leagues of water, and that the French themselves consider it impossible to take them without the assistance of a fleet. The Belgians are not anxious for the reduction of these two forts, for so long as they remain in the hands of the Dutch, they cannot be called on to give up Venloo, part of Limburg, or part of Luxemburg. Considering, therefore, the opinions of the French and the wishes of the Belgians, I think we may, and safely, calculate that the French, sheltering themselves under the treaty of the 22d of October, will be in no great haste to leave the country.

In any thing which I have said as to the military manœuvres of Gerard, I do not mean to throw any slur on the bravery of the French army. Their conduct in the trenches has been admirable, and for conscripts, they have shown coolness and discipline that would honor the most experienced army. The conduct of the Dutch is worthy of praise; they speak highly of their bravery, and lament their fate. This afternoon several French miners handed through the breach a quantity of brandy, and a part of their day's rations, to their more unfortunate opponents.

*M.* Glasson, the French diplomatist, assisted at the council of Marshal Gerard, this afternoon.

The London Evening papers, of the 27th December, contain further and highly interesting details from the theatre of hostilities, and of the occurrences that took place up to one o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th. We quote the following:—

'The garrison marched out to the quay of the citadel on Monday afternoon, under the command of General Favange (Chasse himself being unable to move, from an attack of rheumatism,) and laid down their arms according to the terms agreed on. They were then escorted back to their quarters, where they will remain until the answer to the communication made to the Hague is received. If the King of Holland should refuse to surrender the other forts on the Scheldt (of which the fullest expectation is entertained at Antwerp,) these gallant men are to be subject to the treatment of prisoners of war, and confined at Menin and Ypres.'

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*From the New York Standard.*

### THE SEPOYS.

By a long established and universal mis-pronunciation, this word has become the peculiar, though incorrect, appellation of a remarkable body of men, whose character offers a singular instance of human physiology. Their true name is *Sipahs*, corresponding in its signification to our English word "mercenaries," as applicable to soldiers. In some of the qualities that are necessary to the formation of good troops, they are probably unsurpassed by the people of any modern or ancient nation: they are brave to the very extreme of daring—easily satisfied, abstemious, hardy, and faithful as steel itself. Like the soldiers of Russia, they meet certain death, at the command of their officers, with the utmost indifference, readily contract strong attachments to their superiors, and are deeply grateful for little kindnesses and attentions; while, at the same time, they are more active, perform their duties with more spirit and alacrity, and may be more safely relied on in any sudden emergency. With less bodily strength than the Englishman, they are equally courageous, and more indifferent to personal inconveniences on a march, or in garrison; rapid in movement, and by nature fond of a warlike life, as the Frenchman, they are less impetuous, more susceptible of control in the heat of strife, or the excitement of victory, and less easily discouraged by defeat and disaster; good humored, generous, honest, and placable, like the Irishman, their disposition is more sedate, and their courage less rash. Equally cool and resolute as the Scotchman or the American, they are more prompt in obedience, and less apt to commit that worst of faults in the soldier, think for themselves, and act or delay according to their own judgment of the object that is to be gained by the order that has been given them. In a word, as mere soldiers they are almost without a fault or a defect; for more responsible stations they are not so well qualified, and instances of a native soldier or Sepoy attaining a higher rank than that of sergeant or corporal, are not very numerous.

Among the most striking features, however, of their general character, are their comparatively strict morality, and the strength of their affection for their relatives and family connections; two qualities which are for the most part blighted and destroyed by the uncongenial atmosphere of a camp, the contaminating effect of military habits, and the ungentle employments of soldiership. An affecting illustration of the latter of these virtues, occurred two or three years since, in one of the upper provinces.

The country had been for some time disturbed by the constant irruptions of a band of Pindarrie marauders, and it was found necessary to establish a number of small forts, garrisoned by Sepoys, for the protection of the inhabitants. The sentry on duty at one of these forts, in the dead of the night, discovered, by an acuteness of ear for which most of the Sepoys are remarkable, the rapid approach of a body of horsemen; the alarm was instantly given, and in a few minutes the terrified inmates of the neighboring cottages were flying for life to the protection of the fort, the strong gates of which were opened for their reception. The last fugitive was supposed to have entered, and the gates were about to be closed, when a form was seen in the clear moonlight, hastening, with the speed of extreme terror, towards the "city of refuge." The Pindarries, too, were in sight, scarcely a hundred yards behind the fugitive. As she approached, the anxious beholders could see that her flight was encumbered by the weight of a child, and that her pursuers gained on her rapidly; there was no hope that she could reach the fortress before they would overtake her, and the commanding officer found himself under the cruel necessity of ordering the gates to be closed; two must perish to secure the safety of all. At this moment one of the Sepoys darted out of the fort with a piercing cry, and flew rather than ran towards the victims; they were his wife and child. With the speed of the wind he reached them; with one arm he grasped the child, with the other encircled the sinking form of his wife, and summoning all his energies, bore them back to the gates; another minute, and it would have been too late; the Pindarries were but a few yards behind, and the gates were closing even then, when he darted through. His strength endured long enough to secure the safety of those that were dear to him, and the moment that was accomplished, he fell to the ground, exhausted. His comrades gathered around him, and the officers hastened to render medical aid; his eyes were open but motionless, stimulants were applied, but without effect; they placed their hands on his heart; it was still, and the Sepoy was dead.

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AMERICAN ANNUAL REGISTER, Vol. VI: BOSTON; *Chas. Bowen:* NEW YORK; *E. & G. W. Blunt.*—We had the opportunity, some weeks ago, of seeing the proof sheets of the historical portion of this volume, and of then expressing the high opinion we entertain both of the plan and execution of this truly national publication. The whole volume is now out, and we shall be well excused—by those at least who have occasion as often as we have to refresh or correct our impressions of passing events, by recurring to its pages—if we again invite attention and increased patronage to this work. The general character and aim of an Annual Register is known to most of our readers. It may be called, perhaps not improperly, a Digest of the newspapers of the day, stripped of their heats, partialities, and prejudices; and not of the newspapers of one country only, but of all, since it gives a connected and contemporaneous history of what is passing among nations as nations, and among individuals of all nations, whether in the walks of art or science, of adventure, of law, or of arms—state papers, remarkable trials, important decisions, "moving accidents by flood or field,"—all in short that concerns man, fall within the province of such an annual recorder, and therefore for all tastes does it furnish some attraction. The essential is that these varied and abundant materials be skilfully selected, and faithfully presented,—and that the lessons for good or for evil, of warning or encouragement, to be deduced therefrom, either for political or individual improvement, be always inculcated in a spirit of good morality and sound patriotism.

We feel confident in saying, that in such a spirit, hitherto, has the Annual Register been conducted, and in such a spirit we do not doubt it will be continued; and therefore it should and will, as we trust, prosper.—*N. Y. Amer.*

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*The great debate* is progressing in the Senate. Mr. Wilkins, the chairman of the committee, has occupied the floor for two days, in an argument which fully sustains his previous reputation, and equals the anticipations of his personal and political friends. But of this, the reader can judge for himself. It is known that Mr. Wilkins, like Mr. Webster, belongs to the old school federal party, and hence, all who heard him contending for a strong Government, that 'obedience is union, and union obedience,' were ready to admit that he was sincere in the high encomiums which he passed upon the proclamation, and the distinguished individual who is responsible as its author. Yet it is apparent that the hopes of the administration rest on Mr. Webster, and not upon Mr. Wilkins, nor yet upon Mr. Grundy, or Mr. Forsyth, to maintain this favorite measure; and the fact has given rise, within the last few days, to many curious speculations. Who would have thought, said a quondam Jackson man, that Daniel Webster would become the main prop of this administration, or that I should support him for the Presidency? Yet, if the contest is between Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren, I cannot hesitate to take the former!!

Now is not this strange? And would it not be stranger still, if the abused Bostonian, this 'lawyer of the bank,' were to supplant the little magician in the affections of the 'greatest and best?' Yet, strange as it may seem, it may be so—the *last* love is strongest.—*Wash. Tel.*

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The trial of *Henry Ferguson*, indicted for the murder of *Ephraim Tally*, commenced in the Oyer and Terminer of this county, on Friday last, and continued until Saturday evening, when the Jury received the charge of the Court and retired. On Sunday, at noon, they brought in a verdict of *murder in the second degree*, and on Monday the prisoner was sentenced to twelve years solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The prisoner and deceased had jointly bought a quart of liquor, and received in change *two cents*. The dispute originated as to the distribution of the change; Ferguson demanding *both cents*, Tally being willing to give him but *one*. A dispute, therefore, about a *single cent* cost one of the parties his life, made the other a murderer and sent him for 12 years to the Penitentiary. But the liquor, the abominable whiskey, was no doubt, the real cause of all this wo.—*Lancaster Journal.*

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*From the New York American.*

The Union papers of South Carolina, like the Union party, not only have the right of the question in all their discussions, but they have the superiority, both in talent and temper.

The annexed specimen, from South Carolina papers, of attack and retort, will bear out this opinion:

*From the Columbia Telescope.*

We are threatened, it seems, with an invasion. The heroic descendants of the Ten broeks and Tough broeks are about to take arms. The exploits of even the redoubted 'Nicholas the Trumpeter' are about to be eclipsed, in the still windier valor of the modern Amsterdamers? Pearl street is taking up arms, and Water street, in spite of her sober name, seems to have taken a dose of that sort of courage which is commonly called Dutch.

Good gentlemen of the quill and yard stick, Knights of the nail and half nail! And you, ye 'iron barons,' who deal in the Hardware line! Rein in, we entreat you, your sublime valor!—Think, we adjure you! [☞ *What will become of your shops*, while you are enacting in the South such prodigies of patriotism!"

The Charleston *City Gazette*, a Union paper, makes the subjoined reply:

'The foregoing extract, from an article in the Columbia Telescope, of the 15th inst. is very much to our mind. It embodies a tone of feeling that half-way promises a speedy restoration of the writer of it to a proper use of his own reason. He is mistaken, however, if he supposes 'the gentlemen of the quill and yard stick, and the 'iron barons' who handle hardware in Pearl and Water street, are not every way as good fair weather soldiers, as those who mounted the blue cockade, and volunteered to 'do deeds of valor,' at the bidding of his highness, the chief cook and bottle washer of our *crisis!* Those 'knights of the nail and half nail,' make as fine looking warriors on a gala day, as the fiercest of our 'no man's men,' whilst they have sworn terribly at a country barbacue against the enormous oppressions which have grown out of the 'forty bale theory.' The 'iron barons' have as much bone, muscle and blood, and hearts as large, and spirits as undaunted, as the chivalrous knights of the whiskey encounter, whose sufferings under the exactions of the Tariff, are but a feather in the balance compared with those of the former.

The idea that an idle vagrant who strolls from tavern to tavern, seeing how he can most effectually 'kill time,' on an expectant income of half a dozen hundreds a year, and always in debt to four times that amount, is a braver man, a better patriot, or a more courageous soldier, than he who deals industriously *'in the hardware line'*—is one of the ignorant vagaries in which some of our cock fighters have indulged rather too long. It is time such nonsense was exploded, even among the most worthless and contemptible of our species. The industrious citizen makes the best soldier. It is of but little importance to inquire into the vocation wherewith he acquires an honest subsistence, if the services of an able bodied, healthy man are required to defend his country. The use of the yard stick or the jack plane, or the sledge hammer, will better fit a man to become a faithful soldier, than the most active use of the bottle and cigar that a bar room ever witnessed.'

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From the Baltimore American, Feb. 2.

*Challenge en masse.*—The Columbia (S. C.) Telescope sends the following challenge to one of the New York militia corps, which had volunteered its services to the President to aid him in sustaining the laws of the Union:

"One serious word, however, to the officers of that valiant corps, who declare themselves hot to march against us. If they mean any thing more than a mere bravado; if their appetite for fighting be of a sudden so keen, they can be accommodated without the pain of a journey of a thousand miles. Nullification may prove bloodless; they may therefore miss the martial feast, for which their mighty stomachs are so set. If they will say the word, we promise them that they shall each, from their Colonel to their Corporal, find a Southern antagonist, who will come to New York, expressly to gratify them, and will, if it is necessary, slit the ears of every paltry braggart of an officer in their regiment of slaves. *We know gentlemen enough, in this town, who are perfectly ready to do what we mention, if the Regiment in question will except the proposals, and send on the names of their officers.*"

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## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

### SENATE.

*February* 1.—Mr. Hays, from the Committee to whom the address for the removal of John Wallace, Justice of the Peace for Allegheny county, was referred, made a report which stated that, after an investigation of the case, as far as they had been enabled, they could not come to a satisfactory conclusion, to which was attached a resolution that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Krepps asked the reasons that induced the introduction of the resolution, and views of the Committee on the subject.

Mr. Breck stated that Mr. Wallace had denied under oath having sent the petition to the Governor, to which the signatures of gentlemen who had signed a petition for the turnpike road were attached; and also the letter which was signed with his name; that these were believed to be in the handwriting of T. Hamilton, of Allegheny county, and that the committee wished to have him brought before them, that they might, upon examination, ascertain whether he had written the letter, and sent the petition, at the instance or request of Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Petrikin would not vote for the resolution, but he would vote for a resolution to obtain the deposition of Hamilton. As the case stood, there was either *forgery* or *perjury*, between Wallace and Hamilton. He here read a letter said to have been written by Hamilton, to which was signed the name of John Wallace, but whether at his request or not was not known. The letter was addressed to Governor Wolf, and stated that he (Wallace) wished to be appointed a Justice of the Peace, and said in recommendation of himself for the office, 'I presume it will be unnecessary to say much upon the subject, than to declare to you, that I am a devoted Jackson man, a Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and your friend, as my conduct as a judge of an election place will substantially prove.' Mr. P. said that the whole appeared to be wrapped up in *mystery*, and he did not believe the Senate could come at the truth of it, and that he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Packer spoke at some length in favor of the resolution. He thought that, in the act of 1804, which provided for the trial of justices before judges of the courts, there was nothing that went to bar their trial before the Legislature.—This case had been before the court of Allegheny county, and it was found that it had no deciding power. The Legislature was the proper authority for the trial and decision in such cases, and if they could not send for persons and papers, there must be an end of it. There appeared to be either forgery or perjury in the case, and the testimony of Wallace charged Hamilton with forgery. It was therefore important to hear his testimony; and he thought it the duty of the Legislature to investigate the subject. The charge of forgery was put by the justice upon the other man, and he wished to know whether the letter said to be written by him was not authorized by the justice. He thought it highly probable that it was, but be that as it might, one thing was certain, that either Hamilton was guilty of forgery, or Wallace was guilty of perjury.

Mr. Petriken said there was a very great mystery about the matter, for the justice had sworn that the petition had got to the Governor without his knowledge, and that he must either have very good friends or very peculiar enemies, who would go to the trouble of getting him an appointment without his knowledge. But he was opposed to the resolution; for, if Hamilton had committed a forgery, he would not acknowledge it—he would not swear to criminate himself; and, if he testified at all, it would undoubtedly be to screen himself, and he might probably say that he was authorized to do so by the justice. If a man committed forgery, he would screen himself, by committing perjury, and he would not believe Hamilton on his oath. The whole thing had been well done, and he believed it could not be traced.

Mr. Kropps was surprised to hear a question raised about the right of the Legislature to send for persons and papers. The gentleman on his right (Mr. Cunningham) was a lawyer, and had raised a quibble. This was the course with gentlemen of that profession. It would not however weigh much in the present case. The whole was a singular matter, but he thought there was no difficulty in tracing it. The letter read by the gentleman from Centre, has something peculiar in it, but he is not acquainted with the truth of it. The justice was an innocent man, according to his own story, but he seemed to think that the Senate could not come at the truth without further evidence. He wished the Committee to be authorized to obtain the affidavit of Hamilton. On the yeas and nays being taken, they stood—yeas 14, nays 14. So the resolution was lost.

*February* 2.—Mr. Sullivan offered a resolution, that the committee to whom the complaint of John Wallace, Justice of the Peace, was referred, be authorized to take the affidavit of Thomas Hamilton, before two Aldermen of the city of Pittsburgh, on or before the 13th instant. Considerable debate ensued on the resolution, in which Messrs. Sullivan, Packer, and Petrikin supported the resolution, and Messrs. Livingston and Miller opposed it, which was agreed to, yeas 21, nays 8.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

*Great sale of Real Estate.*—By a reference to another column of this paper, the public will perceive another evidence of the great and increasing prosperity of this city:—we allude to the sales of real estate—the property of the late William W. Gilbert—made yesterday and the day before, by James Bleecker & Sons. Twenty years ago, or thereabouts, the property in question was purchased for *forty thousand dollars*. From the grounds embraced in this purchase, lots have now been sold to the amount of four hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars; and the portion of the estate remaining unsold, in consequence of existing leases, is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dollars. Other property in the upper part of the city, or rather *beyond* the upper part, is rising in proportion. In addition to these facts, the noble blocks and ranges of houses which are rising in spacious and proud magnificence in that direction, afford the most satisfactory evidence, that, Tariff or no Tariff—Nullification or Union, the march of our city is onward, and is not to be impeded by incidents or events of ordinary occurrence or magnitude.

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The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser says, that some villain or villains, on Wednesday night week, put a cask of powder to each of the three locks of the *Louisville and Portland canal*, one of which only took fire and blew up the lock to which it was attached, throwing down a hundred tons or more of stone work, which has probably put an end to the use of the Canal for some months to come. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the detection of the perpetrator of this high handed villany.—*Penn. Adv., Feb.* 2.

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"It is reported in Washington, (says the New York Gazette,) that Mr. Noah has received a letter from some distinguished characters at Washington, offering him great inducements to establish a paper at the Seat of Government, in support of Judge M'Lean as a candidate for the Presidency; and that the terms and engagements have been made so alluring to him that he has concluded to accept them."

[The above is so far true, we believe, as that Mr. Noah is about to commence a newspaper here. For the rest, without knowing any thing on the subject, we should doubt its correctness.]—*National Intelligencer.*

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The wisdom of Old Age is to Youth what the waning moon is to the early traveler in an unknown and bewildering path. Our own sad experience is not often as efficacious for our benefit, as the admonition of authority which we are accustomed to respect.—*Nat. Gaz.*

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Travelers express the opinion that Florence (of which the population is about 120,000) contains, in proportion to that population—more men of taste and refinement than any other city of Europe.—*Nat. Gaz.*

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### *Report of the Committee on Banks.*

READ, JANUARY 31, 1833.

The Committee on Banks, to whom was referred, on the 15th instant, the resolution 'instructing them to present to the House a detailed report of the currency of Pennsylvania, with their opinions of the expediency or inexpediency of increasing the number of banks and banking capital in the state, and the probable effect upon the currency that will be produced by a dissolution of the Bank of the United States, should that institution not be rechartered,' *Report:*

That in conformity to their instructions, they will here present the result of their inquiries in relation to the several points submitted to their consideration, comprehending *the present state of the currency, the influence upon it, should the number of banks be increased, and the effect upon it should the present Bank of the United States be dissolved.*

1. In regard to *the present condition of the currency*, the committee do not hesitate to congratulate the commonwealth on the possession of a currency, which unites all the requisites of a perfect circulating medium, consisting entirely of the precious metals, and bank notes convertible into them.

The first are widely diffused and abundant in all parts of the state; the prohibition, by the Legislature, of all notes under five dollars, having had the natural effect of filling with specie all the small channels of circulation, so that the committee believe that there is, at this moment, in circulation, far more specie in Pennsylvania, than in any other state of the Union.

The notes in circulation are not now too numerous; they are readily converted into specie, and they contribute to make the internal exchanges between the different parts of the commonwealth, with probably less risk and expense, than those of any other country of equal extent in any part of Europe.

The exact amount of the specie in circulation, it is impossible to estimate. The proportion of the specie in the vaults of the banks, to the notes issued by them, will be seen by the following statement, which the committee have compiled from the last report of the Auditor General, with the addition of a similar statement of the Bank of the United States.

From these documents, it appears, that the amount of notes now in circulation from the banks in Pennsylvania, and from the Bank of the United States within our limits, are as follows:

| | *Capital.* | *Notes.* | *Specie.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| City, | 10,729,115 | 4 639,344 12 | 2,023 435 74 |
| Country, | 3,795,253 84 | 4,598,160 99 | 930 611 70 |
| | $14,515,368 84 | 9 237,505 11 | 2 954,047 44 |
| Bank U. S. at Pittsburgh & Philadelphia, | 1,687,297 | 2,311,618 | |
| | $10,924,862 11 | 5,265,665 44 | |

The knowledge of these facts, leads to the second subject of inquiry, *the expediency of increasing the number of banks.* On this subject, the committee think that the safest guide is experience, and that the history of the currency of Pennsylvania furnishes the best answer to the question. The currency of Pennsylvania, as we all know, became degenerated and depreciated by the multiplication of banks, but it was subsequently restored by the diminution of them. In the year 1811, when Congress refused to recharter the old Bank of the United States, Pennsylvania was tempted, (as other states also were) by the belief that it was necessary, to supply the place of that institution by establishing a number of banks.

By the following statement, derived from authentic sources, the situation of the currency of the United States, previous and subsequent to the war, will be seen:

| 1st Jan. 1811, the b'k of U. States had | *Capital.* $10,000,000 | *Notes.* 5,400,000 | *Specie.* 5,880,000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| At same time 84 state b'ks, | $42,510,000 | 22,600,000 | 9,120,000 |
| Total in 1811 | $52,510,000 | 28,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| In 1815, 221 st. banks, | $82 621,000 | 41,700,000 | 17,000,000 |
| In 1816, 242 state banks, | $90,800,000 | 66,500,000 | 19,000 000 |
| In 1820, 301 state banks, | $98,267,763 | 39,568,870 | 16,176,651 |
| In 1820, U. S. Bank had | $35,000,000 | 4,221,770 | 3,147,977 |
| Total, 1820, | $133,267,763 | 43,780,640 | 19,324 628 |

From the foregoing, it appears that the amount of notes in circulation, in 1820, was only one million less than immediately before the suspension of specie payments; whilst on the other hand, the amount of specie in the vaults of the banks was nearly two millions greater. It will be remarked, that in January, 1816, the paper currency amounted to nearly sixty-seven millions, and in January, 1820, to only forty-four millions. So great a reduction of the issues of the banks, could not have been effected without a corresponding diminution of their discounts; and, therefore, the distress which occurred at that time, may be fairly traced to the excessive number of state banks subsequent to the dissolution of the first Bank of the United States, and to their improvident issues. Those of the country banks of Pennsylvania amounted, in November, 1816, to four millions seven hundred and fifty six thousand, six hundred and forty dollars, and had been reduced in November, 1819, to one million, three hundred and eighteen thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six dollars. The disastrous effects of that policy which carried ruin into every part of this commonwealth, are familiar to us all. Those effects were fully and justly described, in a report of a committee of the Senate in 1820, from which it will be sufficient for the present purpose, to extract the following passages:

'Ruinous sacrifices of landed property were made at Sheriff's sales, whereby, in many cases, lands and houses have been sold at less than a half, or third, or a fourth of their former value; thereby depriving of their homes, and of the fruits of laborious years, a vast number of our industrious farmers, some of whom have been driven to seek, in the uncultivated forests of the west, that shelter of which they had been deprived in their native state. Forced sales of merchandise, household goods, farming stock and utensils, at prices far below the cost of production, by which numerous families have been deprived of the common necessaries of life and of the implements of their trade.'

And again: 'At the following session, the subject (the banks) was renewed with increased ardor, and a bill authorizing the incorporation of forty one banking institutions, with capitals amounting to upwards of seventeen millions of dollars, was passed by a large majority. This bill was also returned by the Governor with additional objections, but two-thirds of both houses (many members which were pledged to their constituents to that effect,) agreeing on its passage, it became a law on the 21st March, 1814; and thus was inflicted on the commonwealth, an evil of a more disastrous nature than has ever been experienced by its citizens. Under this law, thirty seven banks went into operation, four of which were established in Philadelphia.'

And here the committee would embrace the opportunity of directing the particular attention of this House, to the careful perusal and diligent study of the excellent messages of Governor Snyder to the Legislature on this all important subject, in the years 1812-13 and 1813-14. Those documents contain, as it were, prophesies of events then unborn, but which to us now are matters of history, and of a history written in the tears and sufferings of some of the most worthy citizens of this commonwealth. And as history has been justly defined 'to be philosophy teaching by example,' may we not justly hope that its lessons may be eagerly conned, and its precepts imbibed to direct us in a crisis which assimilates itself so closely to the epoch of those messages.

This state of things continued, and its difficulties appeared to be entirely beyond the power of the Legislature to remedy, when, by the wisdom of Congress, the present Bank of the U. States was established. That institution, by restoring specie payments, brought the banks of this state, as well as those of all the other states, back to the true standard of coin. In that condition it now continues, and a most important question is here presented for consideration and decision—*how the currency can be best preserved in that condition?* To the committee it appears manifest, that as a recurrence to the same causes would produce similar results, the multiplication of new banks would tend naturally and inevitably to bring back the disasters from which the commonwealth has been recently and happily extricated. It will be seen by the statements exhibited, that the banks of the interior, great in number, but with small capitals, have issued an amount of notes very disproportionate to their capitals, and of course present far less security to the public than do the city banks with large capitals. Thus, while the city banks, with a capital of ten millions seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars, have issued notes to the amount of not half of their capitals, say four millions six hundred thousand dollars, and have specie to the amount of nearly half their issues, say two millions thirty-four thousand dollars, the country banks, with a capital of only three millions seven hundred thousand dollars, have issued notes to more than the amount of their whole capitals, say four millions five hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, with specie in their vaults not equal to more than one-fifth of their issues. The multiplication of small banks would lead still more to increase the disproportion of issues, because, as the expenses of a bank with a small capital are nearly as great as those of a larger one, there is a constant necessity and a constant stimulus to do a large business in proportion to the capital, in order to cover the expenses, and thus, of course, to increase its issues beyond its means. The situation of the three banks in the county, close to and adjoining Philadelphia, fully corroborates these remarks.

| | *Capitals.* | *Notes.* | *Specie.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Liberty Bank | $200,000 | $350,580 | $114,95 |
| Penn town'p Bank | 150,000 | 372 825 | 44,10 |
| Kensington Bank, | 125,000 | 152,345 | 62,2 |
| | $475,000 | $875,750 | $221,30 |

The aggregate of capital in these banks, it will be observed, is four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, while the issues are eight hundred and seventy-five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the specie is two hundred and twenty one thousand three hundred and four dollars; the issues are double the amount of capital, and the specie only one fourth the amount of their issues. From the very peculiar circumstances of the banking capital of the city of Philadelphia, a small proportionate increase of it, instead of being injurious, may be attended with advantages to the community, if that increase be made according to the suggestions herewith offered by the committee. A comparison of the amount of banking capital in the other large cities of the Union, will show that of Philadelphia to be much less in proportion to her wealth, business, and population, than at other in the Union.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston has, in banking capital, | $16,127,0 |
| New York, do | 18,960 |
| Baltimore, do | 11,000,00 |
| Philadelphia city and county, | 11,297,89 |

The state of trade and manufactures, population, and banking capital, of the city of Pittsburgh, our state's western metropolis, demand from us at this time particular attention, in reference to the application for another bank.

About eight thousand wagons arrive there annually from Philadelphia, laden with merchandise, the value of which it is impossible to estimate correctly, but it is supposed by intelligent residents there, to amount to at least twenty millions of dollars. The carriage on this merchandise is always paid in Pittsburgh, and amounts on an annual average to at least twelve hundred thousand dollars.

The value of the manufactures of the county of Allegheny, in 1831, was estimated at three millions and a half of dollars, and has since very greatly increased, and is continually increasing. The population of this city, its suburbs, and vicinity, in 1810, was five thousand, in 1820 it was about eight thousand, and now it amounts to nearly twenty eight thousand.

There are now only two banking institutions in this city, viz: the Bank of Pittsburgh, and the Branch Bank of the United States. The capital of the first is three hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars, and the latter, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.—The amount of collections for the use of the business men of that place during the past year, it is said, by well informed persons, was upwards of three millions of dollars. The exchange operations of the Branch Bank for the year ending 30th June, 1831, were—

| | |
|---|---|
| For bills purchased, | $989 834 32 |
| For drafts drawn, | 1,077,028 10 |
| Making a total of | $2,066,862 42 |

Notwithstanding the vast increase of trade, manufactures, and population, there has been no increase of banking capital in Pittsburgh, for seventeen years.

The committee, therefore, give it as the result of their deliberate judgment, that the Legislature should be extremely cautious, at this time, in increasing the number of banks; that our true policy is, to wait patiently the decision of the question in regard to the rechartering of the Bank of the United States, and should that institution not be rechartered by the general government, it may then be a subject for consideration, whether a charter shall not be granted to it under the authority of the commonwealth, or, in the event of its dissolution, whether our true policy will not dictate not to increase the number of our banks, but to increase the capitals of the banks now in existence, as best calculated to afford security to the public.

These reflections lead to the third duty of the committee, *the examination of the effects of the dissolution of the Bank of the United States.* That event, the effects cannot fail to be extremely inconvenient and disastrous to the whole community, but particularly to Pennsylvania, the centre of all its operations, and the immediate witness of its benefits. After the ample discussion which the subject has undergone for some years past, and the severe ordeal to which the institution has been subjected, there is probably no man of common intelligence in the United States who does not know that the financial disasters of the late war were mainly occasioned by the dissolution of the old Bank of the U. States;—that the multiplication of banks to supply its place proved more disastrous than the war itself; that those banks involved the currency of the country in a state of hopeless confusion, to correct which, the general government

was obliged to interfere and establish the present bank; that the bank has completely purified the currency throughout the Union, has brought the system of internal exchanges to a perfection superior to what exists in any other country, and is the only control over the state banks, and of course the only real protection of the people from the excesses of those banks; and, finally, that this bank is in the highest degree *strong and prosperous*, with a capital of thirty-five millions, with notes issued to the amount of half its capital, and specie in its vaults to the amount of nine millions. The destruction of such an institution, established for the accomplishment of certain objects, which it has effected beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its friends, seems scarcely to be expected; but if it does take place, we think it cannot fail to deliver the moneyed concerns of the Union into the hands of several hundred unconnected irresponsible banks, to throw back the currency into confusion, to be speedily followed by the suspension of specie payments, and to revive the system of fluctuating and depreciated paper currency, which once nearly destroyed the prosperity of this commonwealth.

It is this uncertainty in the value of every man's property, this insecurity in the reward of every man's labor, which is to be deplored, and, if possible, averted. The Bank of the United States, it is believed, occupies the same position, in relation to the state banks, which the government of the United States maintains to the state governments; and the destruction of the bank would, in fact, be again what it was during the late war, a dissolution of the moneyed union of the country. Already the mere expectation of such an event is beginning to be felt in the pecuniary concerns of the commonwealth. This state now owes more than seventeen millions of debt, of which it is believed more than half is owned by foreigners, who have thus invested their money in our stock on very favorable terms for us, and have thus enabled us to carry on our improvements. But there is much reason to fear that an alarm already excited among these foreigners, by what they call 'vacillating policy meditated by the general government,' and if these apprehensions of the destruction of the bank shall be realized, it cannot be doubted but that the foreign capitalists, instead of making further investments in the stock of this commonwealth, will become more suspicious of the precarious nature of such investments, and will throw back upon us the many millions of the stocks of the Bank of the United States, and of the state of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Louisiana, and selling them here at any sacrifice, materially interfere with all the future financial operations of Pennsylvania and the other states. It was doubtless with a full view of these considerations, that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in two successive years, did, with extraordinary unanimity, urge upon the general government, the expediency of settling this embarrassing question, by rechartering the bank. All these considerations are still in greater force now, as the period approaches when these disastrous consequences draw near to us.

On the whole, the committee offer to the House, as the result of their examination, these deliberate opinions:

That the currency of Pennsylvania is now sound and abundant.

That to preserve it in that condition, it is expedient not to increase materially the present number of banks; and,

That the dissolution of the Bank of the United States would so injuriously affect the banks, and all the financial operations of the commonwealth, that every effort ought to be used to avert so serious a calamity.


# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1833.


THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Twenty-one members of the Pennsylvania Convention, which adopted the Constitution of the United States, were opposed to its adoption, and published the reasons of their dissent, in an address to their constituents.—From this address we make the following extracts, which show pretty clearly their understanding of the design and purport of the Constitution.

'The new constitution, consistently with the plan of confederation, *contains no reservation of the rights and privileges of the State governments*, which was made in the confederation of the year 1778, by article 24, viz: 'That each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.' Again—

'In short, *consolidation pervades the whole constitution. It begins with an annunciation that such was the intention. The main pillars of the fabric correspond with it, and the concluding paragraph is a confirmation of it.* The preamble begins with the words, 'We, the people of the United States.' *which is the style of a compact between individuals entering into a state of society, and not that of a confederation of states.* The other features of consolidation, we have before noticed.'

It will be seen, in the article on the opposite page, headed 'Pennsylvania Legislature,' that the case of *John Wallace* has undergone considerable discussion in the Senate, and that in the prosecution of the investigation, it has become necessary to take the deposition of Thomas Hamilton, of this city.—We rejoice that the Senate have determined to hunt out the offender in this case. It is manifest that some person has been guilty of a most base and infamous trick, and his name should be made known. The examination was also due to Mr. Hamilton, as a mere act of justice—to refuse him an opportunity to clear himself of the foul imputation cast upon him by Wallace, would have been little less than iniquitous.

While we are on this subject, we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise, that Governor Wolf should appoint a man who, in a letter of application, had urged it as a ground for favor, that he was a '*Royal Arch Mason, and a friend, as my conduct as a judge of an election place will substantially prove.*' What conduct as a 'judge of an election place?' The writer of this letter, whether Wallace or Hamilton, could only have meant that he had admitted *illegal votes*, when favorable to George Wolf, and rejected *legal* voters opposed to him. The letter was signed by Wallace, and the Governor had no reason to doubt that it was written by him. What kind of impartiality, between man and man, could be expected from a justice who boasts that his conduct as a judge of an election proved that he was a friend of one of the candidates? How base and unprincipled must that man be who would conceive such a plea! How contemptuously must he think of the person to whom he would dare to direct such a plea! It does seem to us, that as an honorable man, Governor Wolf had but one course, when he received this letter, and that was, to have sent back all the papers and to inform him that the author of such a letter was unworthy of any office.

CONGRESS.—*The Senate* is still engaged in the discussion of the bill to enforce the collection of duties. Mr. Frelinghuysen, at the last date, was speaking in defence of the bill.

*The House of Representatives* was still discussing Mr. Verplanck's Bill. Mr. White, of New York, had succeeded in making three amendments.—We had prepared an abstract of them, but are compelled to omit it, to make room for Mr. Leaming's Report on the Currency.

It is reported that the Committee on the Judiciary, in the Lower House, had refused, by a majority of one vote, to report a bill for the collection of duties similar to that reported by Judge Wilkins. This is a matter of no moment—the Senate's bill will be sent to the House, and it is not possible that there will be a majority against its passage.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—What an enviable position does this gentleman now hold in this country, and by what noble means has he attained it? How much more encouraging now is the prospect for honest politicians than it was a few months ago, when such men as Van Buren, and Eaton, and Benton were in the ascendant! Honest and honorable men could then admire the talents, the integrity, and the patriotism of Webster, but were compelled to lament that integrity and true patriotism were insuperable bars to his promotion. At such times every lover of his country would despair and lament that popularity could only be obtained by men of little talents, no principle, and much intrigue. But the times have changed, Daniel Webster now occupies a space in the public eye, which the most assiduous popularity hunter might envy. Without the least sacrifice of principle, without diverging in the slightest degree from the path of rectitude, he has become truly and *confessedly the* friend of the Union, the expounder of sound constitutional principles, the champion of the constitution. In an article from the Washington Telegraph, on the opposite page of this paper, it will be seen that a quondam Jackson man has exclaimed, 'who would have thought that Daniel Webster would become the main prop of the administration!' The exclamation is not *precisely* true in its intent. It would have been more correct to say 'who would have believed that the Jackson administration would have become the enforcers of the principles advocated by Daniel Webster three years ago! The exclamation of the quondam Jackson man might induce a reader to suppose that Mr. Webster had abandoned some position, some ground, some principle which he had before contended for. For such a supposition there is not the slightest pretext. The Capitol in which Mr. Webster's speeches were delivered, has not been more immoveable than have his opinions as expressed in those speeches. He is now, as he was then, the ablest and most eloquent interpreter of the Constitution.

*Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Harrisburgh, February 4, 1833.*

'The *improvement bill* passed the third reading in the House, this morning, by a vote of 59 to 30, and has been sent to the Senate. It stands, as I informed you before, and as it was published in your paper, of the 1st instant.

'The Bill for the *abolition of Lotteries*, after the 1st Dec. next, passed the Senate on the 31st ult.'

COMMUNICATION.

The Treasurer of the Female Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Twenty Dollars from Mr. S. P. Darlington, out of the Funds received for the sufferers by the flood. Also, Forty four Dollars, collected by Dr. Smith, in aid of the funds of said society. February 8, 1833.

## MARRIED,

At Braddock's Field, Pa. on Thursday, 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr Herron, Mr. GEORGE FLOWER, Jun. of Albion, Illinois, to Miss JANE M. S. OLVER, of the former place.

## DIED,

In the city of St. Louis, on the 15th ult. THOMAS JEFFERSON MILLER, one of the proprietors and publishers of the St. Louis Times, in the 28th year of his age.

'In recording the death of our friend and partner, we shall abstain from all eulogy. He had been a citizen of this place for a number of years, and during his residence, had gained the good opinion and confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Miller was the first projector and proprietor of the '*St. Louis Times*,' which was established by him, in conjunction with another person, in July, 1829, and ever since that time, he has had a share in its conduct and management.—*St. Lou. Times.*

From the Pittsburgh Times.

*Hon. Harmar Denny*—A Washington correspondent of the American Sentinel thus speaks of Mr. Denny's late speech on the Tariff Bill, now before the House of Representatives:—

"The Tariff Bill was debated throughout Saturday. Mr. Verplanck occupied part of the day in supporting the bill. Mr. Denny, of Pennsylvania, made a very sensible speech against the reduction of the duties. Mr. D. comes from the city of Pittsburgh, and has the benefits of the system of industry every day before his eyes. Being thus thoroughly imbued with the subject, he spoke to great advantage, and with no ordinary ability. The vote from Pennsylvania, in favor of the present bill, it is said, will not be very large. What will be its fate I cannot say. Some think it will not pass *the House*, while all agree that if it should, it will have a *hard struggle to get through the Senate.*"

A letter from Washington says—"It is confidently expected that Dr. Watkins will very soon be discharged by the Supreme Court from his long confinement."—*Poulson.*

Bogota papers, of a late date, are very encouraging, with regard to the prosperity of the Republic of New Granada, under the administration of President SANTANDER. He and his immediate coadjutors are fulfilling their patriotic promises, by devising and organizing institutions of peace, order, science, and benevolence; by reforming public abuses, and preparing durable securities for freedom. A few enlightened and public-spirited men, such as they are, when invested with authority, may rescue and regenerate a country, of which, from the general deficiencies and disorders of its condition, scarcely any hopes could be entertained.—*Nat. Gaz.*

*Cape of Good Hope.*—Accounts from this colony to the 17th of October, which have been received in England, represent it as in a state of constant alarm, on account of the danger of an irruption of the Caffres. The settlers have been compelled to assemble in villages, for their security and the protection of their cattle.—*Poulson.*

A Milanese, named Galbassera, has discovered a process of preparing wood for violins, whereby he is enabled to make that instrument of only three different pieces, instead of ten, as hitherto practised, and at the same time to render it more harmonious.

It is said that nearly one thousand different newspapers are published in the U. States, and the total number published annually is estimated at fifty millions.—*Niles.*

### AN ORDINANCE,

To enable and empower the Water Committee to appoint and elect a suitable person as ASSESSOR and COLLECTOR of Water rents and other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted, by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils, assembled*, That forthwith, from and after the passage of this Ordinance, and at the organization of the Watering Committee, in each and every year hereafter, it shall be the duty of the said Committee, to appoint some suitable person as Assessor and Collector of the Water rents, and who shall act as Clerk or Secretary to the said Water Committee; and it shall be the duty of said Assessor or Collector of Rents and Clerk of Water Committee, under the direction, superintendence and control of the said Water Committee, to proceed forthwith and collect all outstanding Water Rents, due for the current or past year, and which should have been paid by the inhabitants, according to the provisions of the existing City Ordinances, on the first day of April last, past. And if any person or persons, after having been called on by the said Assessor and Collector, &c. for the amount of his, her, or their Water Rent, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same for the space of ten days, suit shall be brought against all such delinquents, together with an addition of 10 per cent. on the amount, as a penalty for such neglect or refusal, before the Mayor or any Alderman of the city, for the recovery of the said rents, and penalty, with costs of suit, according to law. And it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector, under the directions of the said Water Committee, within a reasonable time, to make out an Alphabetical list of all such defaulters, with the amount in which they are severally indebted, and deliver the same to the City Treasurer, in order that suits may be brought. *Provided, however*, That the duplicate or list of rents, now in the hands of the Engineer and Superintendant, shall be forthwith delivered up by him, and shall be first correctly settled and adjusted by the said Water Committee.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, and Clerk and Secretary as aforesaid, to attend the meetings of said Water Committee, at their office or elsewhere, if required by the said Water Committee, and under their superintendance and control and direction, to keep fair and correct minutes of all their proceedings, and to correctly and safely keep all books, vouchers, and documents appertaining to said offices; to produce the same when required, either by the Councils or the said Water Committee, and safely and promptly to deliver the same over to his successor in office, when required. And the said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents and Clerk and Secretary of Water Committee, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give Bond in the sum of six thousand dollars, to be approved of by the Mayor and the Watering Committee, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of all his duties, and for the prompt payment to the city Treasurer of all the Water Rents, by him from time to time collected, according to the true intent and meaning of this Ordinance. And the Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, &c. shall, from and after the passing of this Ordinance, receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars, payable quarterly, in the same manner that the salary of other city officers are paid.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid* That it shall be the duty of said Assessor and Collector of Water Rents, annually, in the month of April, and as soon after the first day of April in each and every year, hereafter, as possible, to make out and prepare a correct Alphabetical list of the names of all persons using the Hydrant water, designating the streets and alleys in which they reside, the numbers of the buildings they severally occupy, as far as the same is practicable, the number of persons composing each family; the trade or occupation of such person, being the principal renter or occupant of each house, and the amount of rent or tax wherewith each individual may be assessed or is entitled to pay for the current year. Which said list when so prepared and completed shall be forthwith laid before the Water Committee, whose duty it shall be carefully to examine the same and to make or cause to be made, all necessary corrections and additions therein. And when so corrected, the said Committee shall approve the same in writing, and order the said Assessor and Collector to proceed and forthwith collect the several amounts therein, without delay.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That when the said annual list of Water Rents shall be completed and approved of by the Water Committee, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector of the Water Rents, to give public notice, by advertisement, for three weeks, in at least *three* of the newspapers published in the City of Pittsburgh, informing the inhabitants that their Water Rents for the current year in advance, are due and payable and that they will be forthwith called on by him for the payment of the same. And it shall be the duty of the said Assessor and Collector forthwith to call upon the several persons assessed, at their respective dwelling houses and demand the amount of their rents. And he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed, to proceed forthwith to collect and recover the said Water rents, without delay, and pay over the same weekly, as collected, to the City Treasurer.

*Provided, however*, That if any person or persons shall feel themselves aggrieved as to the amount of Water rent, or tax assessed on them, as aforesaid, such person or persons may, at any time within the month of May, immediately after the annual assessment, but not afterwards, appeal to the Water Committee, whose duty it shall be to hear such appeal, at such times and places as they may appoint therefor, and whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. And *provided, also*, That it shall be the duty of the Water Committee to keep, or cause to be kept, at their office, by their Clerk or Secretary, a book of record, containing an alphabetical list of the names of all persons using the Hydrant Water; designating the numbers of their houses, as far as practicable; the streets or alleys in which they reside; their trades or occupations; the number of their families, and the amount of their annual water rent or tax; which said Book shall be open to the inspection of the members of the Councils, at all seasonable times, if required.

SECT. 5. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the person acting as Assessor and Collector of the Water rents, to examine from time to time, all private pipes and hydrants and see that the same are kept in sufficient repair, and that the hydrant water be not uselessly wasted by those authorized to use it. And particularly to inquire into all infractions or violations of the 11th and 12th sections of the ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance for the distribution of the water,' &c. passed 23d day of February, 1829, and see that the provisions herein contained be enforced.

SECT. 6. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all ordinances or supplements to ordinances, so far as they are altered or supplied by this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
Feb. 8, 1833.—3t.

### SUPPLEMENT

TO an Ordinance, entitled 'An Ordinance establishing the salaries and compensations of the Mayor and sundry other officers of the City of Pittsburgh.'

L. S. SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the yearly salary of the Mayor shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Treasurer shall be five hundred dollars; that the yearly salary of the Wharf Master shall be four hundred dollars; to be paid them quarterly, on warrants drawn by the Mayor, in favor of the respective officers.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That the Wharf Master is hereby required to pay over to the Treasurer, monthly, all moneys received by him for wharfage, also to make a correct return of the amount of tonnage of each and every month, during the year, to the Treasurer.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.
February 8.—3t.

TAKEN up, a drift, in the Ohio, on the —— of January, a Large OAK FLAT, about fifty feet long—high in the bow—a pine steering oar.

The owner can get her again, by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN BALDWIN,
ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
WILLIAM HAMILTON,
WILLIAM RITCHIE.
*Montour's Island.*

February 8, 1833.

In the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, of December Term, 1832, Vend. Ex. No. 39.

EDWARD SIMPSON, Esq. }
*vs.*
GEORGE SELDEN, Esq }

L. S. And now, to wit: January 28th, 1833, on motion, the Court appoint Samuel Gormly, Auditor, to apportion the money. From the Record.

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Prothonotary.*

THE Auditor will attend at the office of E. Simpson, on the 9th day of March, 1833, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to make distribution of the proceeds of the Sheriff's Sale, agreeable to order of Court. SAM'L GORMLY,
February 8—3t *Auditor.*

*Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,* }
Allegheny County, ss. }

ANDREW Watson *vs.* Margaret Watson. Andrew Watson, Rev. John Black, G. T. Ewing and Margaret his wife, formerly Margaret Black, Andrew W. Black, Elizabeth T. Black, Alexander Black, Samuel B. W. Black, William Black, Robert Black, and Martha Anne Black, Christopher Magee and Jane his wife, Wm. Pentland and Mary his wife, Samuel B. Wylie and Margaret his wife, Archibald M'Kinney and Anne his wife.

The defendants above named will take notice, that a writ has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of the said county of Allegheny, commanding me to summon them to appear before the Judges of the said Court, at the said Court, to be holden at Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of March next, to show wherefore partition should not be had, between them and the said plaintiff, of the following described property, situate in the said county of Allegheny, viz:—

All that certain piece of land, situate partly in the township of Pitt, and partly in the city of Pittsburgh, being parts of the northernmost of the two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the plan of lots annexed to the last will and testament of Andrew Watson, late of the said county, deceased, being also part of the land occupied by Philadelphia street, as laid out in the said plan, and being the whole of the southernmost of the said two lots, numbered 'nine,' in the said plan; the said piece of land being the same which the surviving executors of the said Andrew Watson, deceased, by a deed bearing date the 22d day of November, A. D. 1832, and recorded in book T, 2, page 23, conveyed unto the said plaintiff and defendants; and also, by an agreement, bearing the same date, and recorded in book T, 2, page 27.

WILLIAM LECKY,
*Sheriff of Allegheny County.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. 8—w6t

## *Washington Female Institute,*

SUPERINTENDED BY WM. ORR,

WILL commence its 2d quarter on the *Second Monday in February* ensuing. The superintendent will use every effort to render the institution as valuable as possible; and will endeavor to make himself familiar with the most approved methods of teaching. Deeming it much more important to teach the pupil *how* to think, than *what* to think, it shall be his constant aim so to direct the studies of his pupils, as to induce habits of diligent and systematic investigation. He is well convinced, both from experience and observation, that the value of an education does not entirely depend upon the number and variety of the branches studied, but, mainly, upon their being studied in such a manner as to produce mental discipline and durability of impression—and that the facts acquired, be so arranged and classified as to be completely at the command, and under the control, of the possessor. Those branches which constitute the substantials of a female education, and which are most necessary in practical life, will receive a prominent place in the course pursued. The ornamentals will be considered of secondary importance, but, at the same time *valuable*, and highly worthy the attention of all who may have talents for acquiring, and time to pursue them. It is contemplated to employ a female assistant, as soon as a competent one can be procured.

The following is the course of studies recommended—allowing every one the privilege of selecting whatever branches may be thought proper.

*Introductive Class.*—Penmanship, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, first elements of History, Geography, English Grammar, and Composition.

*Junior Class.*—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Plain Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Profane History, (Ancient and Modern,) Logic, Rhetoric, and Composition.

*Senior Class*—Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, Biblical Antiquities, Mental Philosophy, Ancient Geography, Evidences of Christianity, and Composition. The whole school are regularly exercised in Spelling and select Reading, and are required to meet on the Sabbath for the study of the Scriptures.

TERMS OF TUITION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Penmanship, Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, English Grammar, &c. per qr., | $3 50 |
| The above, including Natural and Mental Philosophy, Chemistry, &c, per qr., | 5 00 |
| When Music is included, - - | 10 00 |

None will be received for less than one quarter, and, in ordinary cases, only at its commencement. Tuition to be paid in advance.

The following gentlemen, to whom reference can be had for the character of the school, are selected as visitors; and will always be consulted, relative to its internal regulations, viz:

Rev. Messrs. *Elliott* and *Hoge*, *A. Reed*, *J. Marshal*, *J. K. Wilson*, *T. M'Giffin*, and *J. Ewing*, Esqs. Drs. *Wishart* and *Le Moyne*, and the Hon. *T. M. T. M'Kennan.*

Boarding can be obtained, in some of the most respectable families of the place, upon very reasonable terms.

February 8, 1833.

### TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Annual Election of three Managers of 'The Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road,' will be held at the house of Philip Stuart, Welder, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the 1st Monday of March next, the 4th day of the month. THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
February 8—7t *Secretary.*

### SAVE COSTS!

THE notes and book accounts of Samuel Stevenson are put into my hands for collection, by his Assignees. All persons indebted to him, are requested to call with me, and settle the same, before the 15th February inst. After that date suits will be commenced against all delinquents.

M. B. LOWRIE,
No. 21, on the Diamond.

Feb. 1, 1833.—3t

### ABISHAI WAY,
### NEW STONE FRONT STORE,
### NO. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received, from the east, a large and general assortment of

***Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,***

Suited to the Season, including a constant supply of the Cheap and Durable Fabrics manufactured by the Harmony Society, at Economy; all of which will be sold by the Piece or Package, at reasonable prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

**ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS**

Of every No. and quality to suit purchasers.

November 13, 1832.—4wcw8t.

### Patent Blacksmith Vices.
### *AND LARGE SCREWS.*

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that, in addition to the manufacturing of Patent Vices, they have commenced the manufacture of Large Screws, of every description, and are ready to fill all orders or either article, on short notice.—They will, also, furnish Mill Irons to order.

All orders, Screws for Tobacco Presses, Mill Screws, Rolling Mills, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to, if left at John Irwin's Rope Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108, Second street, or at their shop, in Allegheny town, near S. Lothrop & Co's Rolling Mill.

Aug. 24.—iwtf A. LAMONT & Co.

### TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the Fourth street road, nearly opposite to the Fort Pitt Glass House. Possession from the first of April. Apply to
Jan. 15.—w7t. ROB'T WATSON.

### ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

B. M'DOUGALL respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced the above, in the Academy kept by Mr. Will, at No. 61 Fourth street, near Smithfield; where, from his assiduity and attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, in the diffusion of the knowledge of that very useful and elegant art—the designing of Buildings. Terms easy.

Hours of attendance—from 9 to 12 noon.
from 1 to 5 p. m.
from 6 to 9 p. m.

February 1, 1833.—4t*

### I. R. SMITH & Co.

HAVING associated WM. BAGALEY with them, the business in future will be conducted under the firm of WM. BAGALEY & Co., at the old stand; where they will keep constantly on hand, a choice assortment of

**GROCERIES,**

AND PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES; which will be sold on the same favorable terms as heretofore.

☞ Wm. Bagaley & Co. will settle the accounts of I. R. Smith & Co.

January 2, 1833.

I. R. SMITH has removed to Baltimore, and connected himself in business there with Nathan M Chafee, under the firm of CHAFFE & SMITH, Wholesale Grocers, corner N. Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore. I. R. Smith solicits the continuation of favors received from his Western friends.

CHAFEE & SMITH, *Baltimore.*
WM. BAGALEY & Co., *Pittsburgh.*
January 4—w3mo.

### A. W. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

*Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!*

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery*, of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

### REMOVAL.

### Boot and Shoe Making.

THE Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past and numerous favors of his friends and customers, and while he solicits a continuance of their liberal support, respectfully informs them that he has removed to *No. 27 Market street*, next door to Mr. Wallace's Silver-smith shop, and directly opposite to his former stand, where he will carry on the business of BOOT AND SHOE MAKING; and he hopes by punctuality and attention to the orders of his friends and customers to merit and receive their favor and patronage.

N. B.—Ladies' Prunello Ware, of the best quality, will be kept constantly on hand as above.

B. PERRY,
No. 27 Market street.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1832.—tf.

### HIND & HOWARD,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Paper Warehouse, No. 18, Wood street*, next door to the corner of Front street, where they offer for sale a General Assortment of

**Paper, Blank Books, &c.**

Of a superior quality—Having become Agents for the Manufacturer, they have on hand, and intend keeping, a regular supply of

*WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS;*

all of which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms, for cash or approved barter.

☞ Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow taken in exchange, at market prices.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8, 1833.—w3m

### TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned offer for sale their COTTON FACTORY, *situated at Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, now in successful and profitable operation.*

The Factory contains 5 double cards, 4 single do., and 1 breaker for laps; 3 drawing frames, on the most approved principle; 2 tube speeders, each ten tubes; 1 roving frame, 16 cans; 7 throstles, containing 696 spindles; 1 mule, 144 spindles; 1 twister, for carpet chain, 12 spindles; together with Picker, Reels, &c., and every thing necessary to carry on the business profitably and advantageously, the whole of which are in excellent working order. There is also a small Machine Shop attached to it, with suitable tools for the repair and making of machinery.

The building is subtantial and elegant, 55 by 33 feet, 3 stories, a good and substantial cast iron overshot wheel, with cast iron gearing—this will either be sold to the purchaser or rented.

In connection with the above, there is a Store, well stocked with such goods as suits the wants of the country and hands employed: a better stand for business is probably not in the county.

The permanency of the Beaver is too well known to need comment from us; and its improvement, as a slack water navigation, will add much to its value. Pittsburgh, one of the best markets in the western country for cotton yarn, is distant but thirty miles, and navigation the whole way; 2 keel boats ply, weekly, between Beaver and Pittsburgh. To those desiring to purchase, and obtain information of the profits of the business, every information will be communicated. For terms, &c., address PUGHS, WILSON & CO.,
*Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.*

Nov. 13, 1832.—w3m.

### *Valuable Property for Sale,*

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,
*Washington County, Pa.*

I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c; abounding in fine springs: Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.

January 4—4w

### SYLVESTER'S
### Bank Note & Exchange Manual.

A CONVENIENT and comprehensive Manual of useful information, respecting Banks and Bank Notes, comprising a Counterfeit Detector, a List of Solvent Banks, List of Broken Banks, &c, with other tables of daily utility to all persons engaged in mercantile or moneyed transactions. This work is now printed and ready for delivery, at 130, Broadway, and will soon be for sale at Sylvester's offices, in various parts of the United States. Orders are respectfully solicited; and our country friends are requested to assist us in making it known to the public—as, we believe that, few men of business will deprive themselves of the advantages of a work of the kind, who are apprised of its existence.

☞ The 'Manual' contains 32 large octavo pages. Price only 12½ cents.

Feb. 1, 1833.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, John Sherer, Jr. of Newcastle, Mercer county, Merchant, did, on 11th December, 1832, execute and deliver to the subscribers, an assignment of all his real and personal estate, in trust for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall, on or before 1st March next, ensuing, execute and deliver a release of all and every their respective claims and demands against him, the said John Sherer, Jr., notice is hereby given, that said deed of assignment and release are now in the possession of Stephen Colwell, Esq., Pittsburgh, where the release may be executed.

ROB'T M'FARLANE,
DAVID COURTNEY, Jr.
Feb. 1—9t *Acting Assignees.*

### TO LET,

A Spacious Cellar, conveniently situated on the bank of the Monongahela, in West st., near the Boat Landings. In this cellar may be salted 2 to 3 hundred thousand weight of Pork. With the cellar, will also be let a Brick Smoke House, with complete and safe apparatus, in which 80,000 lbs. of Bacon can be hung at one time. Apply at No. 6, in the Diamond, to

ROBERT PATTERSON, *Ag't.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14 1832.—wtf.

### CONSUMPTION CURED

### THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

## European & American Agency,

**MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

**GENERAL AGENT,**

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; *claims, debts*, dues, demands, inheritances, and *rents collected*; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of lessees of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

JAMES STUART,
*European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

## JOHN BLAIR,

*Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,*

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of

*Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

**CAPS**

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

*He has at present on hand a Large Supply of*

| Men's | Boys' |
|---|---|
| Lustre Seal Caps; | Russian Octagon Tops; |
| Sea Otter do | English Flush do |
| Black Hair Seal do | American Opera do |
| Brown do. do | Belgian Signet do |
| Gray do. do | Jackson Patent do |
| Cloth. | *English Turbans,* |
| German Swag Tops; | Of Lustre Seal; |
| French Tiara do | Chinchilla; |
| English Baloon do | Cloth, Velvet; |
| American Rifle do | French Merino, &c. |

*Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.*

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

## Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

## GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

## Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

## GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

*A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.*

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

*Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,*

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhœa, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

**GEORGE COCHRAN,** OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞ The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

## AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the Assessment and Appropriations of the City Taxes, for the year 1833.

SECT. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the amount of moneys to be collected upon the persons, possessions, trades, and property, of the city of Pittsburgh, made taxable: together with the moneys now in the Treasury, as well as all moneys arising from rents, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c. &c. shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated in the following manner, viz:

*No. 1.—Salaries of City Officers, to wit:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mayor | $500 00 |
| Treasurer | 500 00 |
| Wharf Master | 400 00 |
| Street Commissioners | 730 00 |
| Clerk of Market | 100 00 |
| High Constable | 200 00 |
| City Constables | 600 60 |
| Clerks of Councils | 300 00 |
| Bell Ringer | 80 00 |
| Messengers | 50 00 |
| Assessors | 60 00 |
| Recording Regulator | 200 00 |
| Superintendent of Water Works | 900 00 |
| Total No. 1, | $4,620 00 |
| No. 2 for cleaning paved cartways | $2,075 00 |
| 3 Collecting and lost taxes | 1,000 00 |
| 4 Credits for old paving | 150 00 |
| 5 Stationery and fuel | 100 00 |
| 6 Wh'vs & land. on Monongahela | 400 00 |
| 7 Repairing streets | 1,000 00 |
| 8 Grading and paving cartways | 4,140 00 |
| 9 Interest on { bal. 1832, 904 / city loan } am't 1833, 8,300 } | 9,204 22 |
| 10 Redemption & int. of City Bills | 100 00 |
| 11 Water Works | 12,000 00 |
| 12 Contingent Fund | 5,164 17 |
| 13 Fire engine and Hose comp. | 3,000 00 |
| 14 Outstanding warrants | 6,967 33 |
| | $49,920 72 |

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1833.

JOHN GRAHAM,
Pres't Common Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k Common Council.

JAMES ROSS,
Pres't Select Council.

WM. PENTLAND, Cl'k Select Council.

February 5—3t

## E. HALE,

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

## Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

## FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

## BENJAMIN DARLINGTON.

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

**LOTS.**

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

## NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

## BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

*IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.*

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

## Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

## Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

*Gentlemen*—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I thererefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

**Washington Jackson & Riddle,**

*No. 20, South Front street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

## To Baltimore and Philadelphia

*TRAVELLERS.*

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

*Also*, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

*Also*, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

## VALUABLE PROPERTY

## FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Heron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

## BAIRD & BALDWIN,

*Shipping and Commission Merchants,*
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

*ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.*

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

*To Dr. Hitchcock.*—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

## Receiving & Forwarding House,

*NEW ORLEANS*

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

## THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Avithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞ All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Bells Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy. & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞ There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞ For further particulars, refer to the Prospectus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

## NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

*Valuable Real Estate in the Market.*

## FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
At the Office B. U. S.

April 6.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

*Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,*

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

## FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS.
*At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.*

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

## PENN STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, fronting on Penn street, above Hand street; being part of the Fort Fayette Lots. The Lot is 26 feet 7¾ inches in front, by 60 feet deep. The House and Office erected thereon, and now rented for $156 per annum. Possession may be had on the first of April. For title, terms, &c. apply at No. 35 Market street.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments accomodating.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

*Two Building Lots,*

ON THE TURNPIKE—NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

For further information apply to

JAMES S. CRAFT.

Jan. 1, 1833.—3mw.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market street.

January 1—tf

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

## JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

## FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

## NEW INVENTION.

*Faber's Patent Clover Mill.*

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

*Contents*—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

*Darlington & Peebles,*

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

*No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,*

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

*A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,*
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

**OFFICE**

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

*WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,*

| | |
|---|---|
| American Gold, | Guineas, |
| Sovereigns, | Ducats, |
| Doubloons, | Napoleons, |
| Guilders, | Len Thalers, |
| Louisd'ors, | Johannes. |

*Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates.*

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

*Interest allowed on Special Deposits:*

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker.

Oct. 23

*Storage, Forwarding, and Commission* WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

**RECEIVED.**

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ¼ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

## TO BE LET,



THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf